





# The full blooded-English race horse

TUP,

WILL stand this season at my stable, in Lexington, just at the back of Mr. Hunt's duck factory, where he will cover mares at Twenty-two Dollars the season, to be paid the 1st day of September next, or Eighteen Dollars with the mare—Twelve Dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of covering—Ten Pounds to insure a mare with foal, and in case the owner sells or disposes of the mare, the owners of the horse are discharged from all responsibility as insurers.—Those who please, may discharge the 22 dollars by paying any of the following prices in August, at the following rates: brick at 4 doll. per 1000, beef on foot 15s. per cwt. candles, mould is. dipped oil. per lb. gun powder 2/3. per lb. hemp 4 doll. per cwt. hog's lard 6d. per lb. pork, pickled, 7 doll. per barrel, salt 12s. per bushel, tallow 6d. per lb. brown sugar 16 doll. per cwt. whiskey 2/6 per gallon in casks or merchant life; or any person or persons who put four or more mares, may discharge their account with a good horse, or horses at their valuation. The season will commence the 10th day of March, and end the 10th day of July. Good pasturage, well enclosed, will be furnished gratis, to all mares sent from a distance and every kind of grain upon the most reasonable terms; all mares sent, shall be strictly attended to, but we are not liable for accidents or escapes.

TUP is a beautiful dark bay, full fifteen hands three inches high, remarkable for his strength, form and activity—he was brought from London by Will. Smalley, in the fall of 1801, in the American ship Gen. Lincoln. He has covered two seasons in Virginia. Certificates from men of the first rank and respectability there, now in our possession, prove him to be equal, as a foal getter, to any horse in Virginia, either imported or country bred.

F. WARFIELD.

## PEDIGREE.

The bay horse called TUP, foaled in 1796, was gotten by Javelin out of Flavia. Javelin was got by Eclipse, his dam by Spectator, his grand dam by Blank, great grand dam by Second, great, great grand dam by Stanyan's Arabian, great, great, great grand dam by King William's Black Barb, out of Christopher Darcy's Royal Mare. Flavia was gotten by the Ferrer's Arabian called Plunder, her dam, Miss Eulton, by Snap, grand dam by Blank, great grand dam by Cartouch, out of the Sore Heels mare, great, great grand dam of Highflyer. TUP, in 1798, won a sweepstake of an hundred guineas each, at New-Market, (five subscribers) beating Mr. Heathcote's Vivalda, &c. A true copy from the stud book and racing calendar.

(Signed,) JAMES WEATHERBY.  
London, January 21, 1802.

## Performance of Tup.

Wednesday, July 9, 1798, New-Market, England—a sweepstake of 100 guineas each, half forfeit, two years old, five subscribers. Mr. Turner's Colt, by Javelin, out of Flavia (Tup) 1  
Mr. R. Heathcote's Vivalda, 2  
Mr. W. Aiton's Queen James, 3  
TUP came off the turf when he was three years old, when under many important engagements with the best horses in the kingdom, owing to his being taken with an inflammation in the eye, which he lost, after every effort for eighteen months by Mr. Turner, to restore it, though it is acknowledged he beat Vivalda with ease, which horse is equal to any horse in the kingdom of his age.

## Performance of the dam of Tup (Flavia.)

1787, New-Market, 100 guineas each.  
Lord Ferrer's Bay Filley Flavia, by his Arabian, 1  
Mr. Burlington's Black Colt Pigmy, by Damascus, 2  
Lord Offory's Filly, by his Arabian, 3  
Two to one on Flavia—Extract from the racing calendar for 1787.

W. FRAZER.

MY wife Anna, formerly Anna Franks, daughter of John M. Franks, living on the waters of Hickman, having left my bed and board, without any provocation, all persons are hereby cautioned against crediting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. All persons are also forewarned from harbouring her, as I am determined to prosecute those who offend herein, with the utmost rigour of the law.

Charles Secret.

April 23, 1806.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from harbouring or entertaining my wife Jenny Secret, as I am determined to prosecute such with the utmost rigour of the law.  
SAMUEL REEDS, jun.  
Jesseamine county, April 26, 1806. 13t.

JOHN GRANT, Painter, Glazier & Paper Hanger, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his shop to the house on Short street lately occupied by Mr. Loftis Noel Taylor, where he intends carrying on his business in all its various branches, extensively and with dispatch. Being now furnished with every necessary material, he will be enabled to complete any kind of work in the above line of business, in a neat and masterly style, and on the most reasonable terms.

He returns thanks to those who have favoured him with their commands, and hopes from his assiduity and attention to business, to merit a continuance of their favours.

Putty and Paints, by the small quantity always on hand.

One or two apprentices will be taken to the above business—boys from 14 to 6 years of age, will meet with liberal encouragement.

## The Noted Running Horse, DARE DEVIL, (OR JOHNSON'S COLT.) STANDS in Lexington, near the

lower end of Mr. Dodge's rope walk and adjoining Mr. J. Maxwell's field, at the white stable on the late extension of Upper-Street; to be let to mares at ten dollars the season, which may be discharged by the payment of six within the season, twenty-five cents at the stable door.

DARE DEVIL is an elegant deep bay, black legs, mane and tail full 15 1-2 hands high, was got by the old imported Don Carlos, his dam by old Harmless, his grand dam by col. Fitzhugh's noted True Whig. To say more of his pedigree I conceive unnecessary. His colts are large and very elegant, and those that have been tried, are found to be horses of great strength and activity, fine figure and gaiety and have, when grown up, commanded very high prices; Dare Devil is a horse of fine figure, and great gaiety & sprightliness, and certainly possesses the grand requisites either for the turf, saddle or harness; excellent eyes, fine limbs, strong bone, muscular strength and action equal perhaps to any horse in the United States, as will appear from the following sketch of his performance.

In the fall '97, he won the Jockey Club colt's purse at Lexington; in the fall '98, he distanced the noted running horse Weazle, four miles the heats, at maj. Blackburn's course; the same fall he won a purse at Frankfort, beating several fleet horses; was brought to Lexington the next day by 12 o'clock, notwithstanding the roads were very deep and heavy, was started immediately (without being cleaned) flew the course, leaped a high fence that was put up at a short turn in the course with the intent to keep the horses from flying off the course, was leaped back, saved his distance that heat, and took the purse, two miles the heats, beating col. Bibb's noted running stud horse Black Shark, and col. Ribby's Roan. In August '99, he won a quarter race for 100l. at Miller's Town, carrying 200lbs. to a catch, beating col. Buckner's mare, a noted quarter nag; the same year, in September, he received a forfeit of 500 dollars, on a match with the noted running stud horse Alfred, two miles the heats; the same fall he won a purse at Danville, two miles the heats; the next week he won a purse at Bairdstown, three miles the heats, beating Black Shark, and distanced the noted horse Gold Wire, one week after walked over the course at Louisville for the first day's purse. There are a great number of other races formerly run by Dare Devil, which he was successful in, but do not state them lest I might be inaccurate; one however I am informed of by Mr. Gatewood—a purse race, the heats, at George Town, where he more than double distanced the famous running horse Diomedes, which had been kept by Mr. Gatewood. I believe I may say with propriety, that he has run and won more races than any horse that ever run in this state.

The foregoing statement of his pedigree and performance, is impartial and precise, as near as I could ascertain from good authority.

N. BURROWS.

Lexington, March 8.  
N. B. Good pasturage for mares at a moderate price, and every attention paid to them, but will not be liable for accidents or escapes.

P. S. Such mares as did not stand to the horse last season, and have not been transferred, may have a leap gratis.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

## L A W S OF THE UNITED STATES.

### AN ACT

Making a further appropriation for the support of a library.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the unexpended balance of the former appropriation made to purchase books for the use of Congress, which is hereby revived and continued, there shall be appropriated the sum of one thousand dollars yearly, for the term of five years, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and expended under the direction of a joint committee, to consist of three members of the Senate and three members of the house of representatives, to be appointed every session of Congress, during the continuance of this appropriation.

NATHL. MACON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEO. CLINTON, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate. February 21, 1806.

APPROVED

TH: JEFFERSON.

### AN ACT

To repeal in part the fourth section of an act, entitled "an act to authorise a grant of lands to the French inhabitants of Gallipolis; and for other purposes therein mentioned."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the fourth section of an act, entitled "an act to authorise a grant of lands to the French inhabitants of Gallipolis; and for other purposes therein mentioned," as imposes the condition of an actual settlement on the said inhabitants, or any of them, their heirs or assigns, be, and the same is hereby repealed. And in every case where a patent has issued, in conformity with the said fourth section, to any of the inhabitants aforesaid, their heirs or assigns, the conditions aforesaid, inserted in any such patent, shall be considered null and void; and the fee simple be vested to all intents and purposes, in the person to whom such patent has been issued, his or her heirs or assigns.

NATHL. MACON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEO. CLINTON, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate. February 21, 1806.

APPROVED

TH: JEFFERSON.

### AN ACT

For the relief of the governor, secretary and judges of the late territory of the United States, north west of the river Ohio.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they hereby are authorized and directed to settle, at the rate of compensation heretofore established, the accounts of the governor, secretary and judges of the late territory of the United States, north west of the river Ohio, for their services while acting in those capacities, respectively, at any time between the twentieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and two, and the first Tuesday of March, one thousand eight hundred and three.

NATHL. MACON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEO. CLINTON, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate. February 21, 1806.

APPROVED

TH: JEFFERSON.

VIENNA, January 16.

The emperor arrived here this morning at 11 o'clock; he first repaired to the Cathedral, where a Te Deum was sung, and afterwards proceeded through the different streets to his palace; he was only attended by the Citizen guard on horseback; the citizens on foot under arms formed a line; no regular troops appeared. The cavalcade consisted of eight carriages, in the last of which were the emperor and empress. Great emotions were visible on the countenances of their majesties. The order which prevailed, the crowds of inhabitants in the streets, the loyal sentiments which

were generally manifested, furnished a proof of the virtues of the inhabitants of Vienna and of their attachment to their sovereign. Before the arrival of the emperor, the following proclamation had been stuck up:

"Francis II, by the grace of God, elect of the Romans, always august, hereditary emperor of Austria, king of Germany, Hungary, Bohemia, &c.

"When I was at a distance from you, I had good grounds to believe that our separation would be of short duration, for I had taken the resolution to return to Vienna immediately after the sittings of the Hungarian Diet had broken up; my intention was to remain with you as long as my presence in the capital could agree with my obligation to watch over the interests of my whole empire. The force of circumstances alone prevented my executing this resolution. I conceived it was my duty towards you, as towards the generality of my faithful subjects, to remain in the neighborhood of the combined army. I made choice of a representative who possessed your confidence, and who, in every respect, deserved it. I have had my thoughts taken up with you, and I have watched over your interests as much as unfortunate circumstances have permitted.

"Providence not having been pleased to lay the foundation of a lasting security by means of a military success, I have redoubled my efforts to restore repose and tranquillity to my conquered states by negotiations for peace. The success of my efforts has appeared tardy to my breast; but an affair which embraced the present and the future, and the decision which required a mutual consent could not be brought to a speedier termination.

"This unfortunate time is now past, I return in the midst of you with those feelings which your constancy, your unshaken attachment, your vigilance in preserving order and repose, your eagerness in short to temper by beneficence the misfortunes of humanity, have inspired me with. There is no duty but what you have fulfilled, no virtue but what you have practised. You have acquired the esteem of your fellow countrymen, and that of foreigners; you have, in short, the justest claim to my gratitude. When still distant from you and bearing the most painful proofs, I found motives of tranquility in this solitary sentiment.

"But if I abandon myself justly to that joy which my return in the midst of the good inhabitants of Vienna causes in my breast, if you come gladly to meet your sovereign, and forget in seeing him once more, the calamities which have overwhelmed you, do not imagine on this account that your present situation is unknown to me, and that I have not attentively considered it.

"Yes, generous people! you have experienced misfortunes which have shaken to their very foundations, the prosperity which your efforts and activity had acquired you. I do not conceal from myself the state of things; I have even sought to become thoroughly acquainted with it, because this knowledge is indispensably necessary in order to establish the relation which must exist between the resources and wants. Every thing has already been done which it was possible to do under these unfortunate circumstances, to prevent the extraordinary consumptions which took place from producing either famine or an unportable dearth. In order to attain this end, I shall for the future employ every means which Providence has placed in my hands.

"Be always as faithful to your prince as you have been in the most critical times; contribute, by your loyalty to the general good, to which all my efforts are directed; redouble your industry; conduct yourselves always with the same nobleness, shut your ears to unjust censures; rely upon the Almighty, and join your prayers to mine. Our wounds, however deep, will shortly be closed."

FRANCIS.

Felberg, 15th January, 1806.

HAMBURG, Feb. 11.

Some of the German papers contain an account, that the French army had actually entered the kingdom of Naples, and dispersed the combined forces in an engagement, in which the Prince Royal of Naples is said to have lost his life. These rumours, however, require official confirmation.

According to private letters from Paris, the Neapolitan Ambassador Marquis de Gallo, had been ordered to leave that city in 24 hours. Cardinal Ruffo was expected there from Naples, but orders are said to have been sent by Napoleon to the frontiers, not to permit him to enter the French territory. Their Sicilian majesties have returned to Palermo, and the king of Sardinia has returned to his island.

Since Bonaparte's return to Paris, the French bank has resumed its payments. Ninety-six large caïks, full of gold and silver, escorted by a large body of troops, proceeded Napoleon's entrance, and have been deposited in the palace of the Thuilleries.

General Lauriston has taken possession of Venice in the name of Na-

pooleon. The French boast much of having become such near neighbours of the Turks.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 8.

Since the conclusion of war, this city has experienced its disagreeable consequences in the highest degree. Besides the troops we have had to quarter, a contribution of four million of francs have been imposed on us. On the 4th the following letter was addressed by marshal Augereau to our magistrates:

GENTLEMEN,  
I am ordered by my Sovereign the emperor of the French, and king of Italy, to demand a contribution of four millions from the town of Frankfort, as I have no doubt but that you will testify your readiness to comply with the desire of his majesty. I request that you will as speedily as possible place the said sum in the hands of the Treasurer General of the grand army. M. Garan inspecteur of reviews, who will present this letter to you, is instructed to be the interpreter of my sentiments to the Senate, in order that he may confer farther with them on the subject of his mission.

I have the honor,  
With high consideration, to be,  
Your's &c.

AUGEREAU.

Darmstadt, Feb. 4, 1806.

Immediately upon the receipt of this letter the magistrates assembled to consider upon its contents, and resolved to send three of their number to Paris, to beseech the Emperor of the French to relieve the city from this heavy contribution. The Senate afterwards addressed a proclamation to the Burghers, to inform them, that if the half of the contribution was not speedily raised, a new garrison of ten thousand men would be sent into the town. On the contrary, if the sum was raised, it was not only hoped the other half of the contribution would not be required, but that the number of troops in town would speedily be reduced. The senate has employed every means to raise the sum required. A Call has been made upon all the inhabitants without distinction for two per cent, on the funds, merchandise, furniture and property of every kind. This tax was to be paid within eight days at the least. Since this happened all public amusements have ceased. The theatres are shut up, and no more concerts have been holden.

## CONGRESS.

Senate of the United States, March 17, 1806.

Report of the committee to whom was referred the message of the president of the United States, on the application of Hamet Caramelli.

Committee—Messrs. Bradley, Wright, Baldwin, Smith, of Maryland, and Tracy.

Mr. Bradley, from the committee to whom was referred the application of Hamet Caramelli, ex-Bashaw of Tripoli, submitted the following

## REPORT—

The ex-Bashaw founds his claim on the justice of the United States, from his services and sufferings in their cause, and from his having been deceived and amused with the prospect of being placed on the throne, as legitimate sovereign of Tripoli, and frequently drawn from eligible situations, for the purpose of being made the dupe and instrument of policy, and finally sacrificed to misfortune and wretchedness.—The committee, from a full investigation of the documents which have been laid before congress, with other evidence that has come within their knowledge, are enabled to lay before the senate a brief statement of facts in relation to the ex-Bashaw, and the result of their deliberations thereon.

This unfortunate prince by the treason and perfidy of his brother, the reigning bashaw, was driven from his throne, an exile to the regency of Tunis; where the agents of the United States in the Mediterranean, found him; and as early as August 1801, entered into a convention to co-operate with him, the object of which was to obtain a permanent peace with Tripoli, to place the ex-bashaw on the throne, and procure indemnification for all the expense for accomplishing the same. This agreement was renewed in November following, with encouragement that the United States would persevere, until they had effected the object; and in 1802, when the reigning bashaw had made overtures to the ex-bashaw to settle on him the two provinces of Derne & Bengazi, and when the ex-bashaw was on the point of leaving Tunis, under an escort furnished him by the reigning bashaw, the agents of the United States prevailed on him to abandon



don the offer, with assurance that the U. S. would effectually co-operate, and place him on the throne of Tripoli.

The same engagements were renewed in 1803, and the plan of co-operation to arranged, that the ex-bathaw by his own exertions and force, took possession of the province of Derne; but the American squadron, at that time under the command of commodore Morris, instead of improving that favourable moment, to co-operate with the ex-bathaw, and to put an end to the war, unfortunately abandoned the coast, and left the ex-bathaw to contend solely with all the force of the reigning bathaw, and who in consequence was obliged, in the fore part of the year 1804, to give up his conquest of Derne, and fly from the fury of the usurper into Egypt. These transactions were from time to time, not only communicated by our agents to government, but were laid before congress in February 1804, in the documents accompanying the report of the committee of claims on the petition of Mr. Eaton, late consul at Tunis, which committee expressed their decided approbation of his official conduct, and to which report the committee beg leave to refer.

In full possession of the knowledge of these facts, the government of the United States, in June 1804, dispatched commodore Barron, with a squadron into the Mediterranean, and in his instructions, submitted to his entire discretion, the subject of availing himself of the co-operation of the ex-bathaw, and referring him to Mr. Eaton, as an agent sent out by government for that purpose.

After commodore Barron had arrived on the station in September 1804, he dispatched Mr. Eaton & capt. Hull into Egypt, to find the ex-bathaw, with instructions to assure him that the commodore would take the most effectual measures with the forces under his command, to co-operate with him against the usurper, his brother, and to establish him in the regency of Tripoli. After encountering many difficulties & dangers, the ex-bathaw was found in Upper Egypt, with the Mamelukes, and commanding the Arabs; the same assurances were again made to him, and a convention was reduced to writing, the stipulations of which had the same objects in view; the U. S. to obtain a permanent peace and their prisoners, the ex-bathaw to obtain his throne. Under these impressions, and with the fullest confidence in the assurances he had received from the agents of the U. States, and even from commodore Barron himself, by one of his (the bathaw's) secretaries, whom he had sent to wait on the commodore for that purpose, he gave up his prospects in Egypt, abandoned his property in that country, constituted Mr. Eaton general and commander in chief of his forces, and with such an army as he was able to raise and support, marched through the Libyan desert, suffering every hardship incident to such a perilous undertaking; and with his army commanded by general Eaton, aided by O'Bannon and Mann, three American officers, who shared with him the dangers and hardships of the campaign, and whose names their country will forever record with honour, attacked the city of Derne in the regency of Tripoli, on the 27th day of April 1805, and after a well fought battle took the same; and for the first time, planted the American colors on the ramparts of a Tripolitan fort. And in several battles afterwards, one of which he fought without the aid of the Americans, (they having been restrained by orders, not warranted by any policy, issued as appears by Mr. Lear, the American consul,) defeated the army of the usurper, with great slaughter, maintained his conquest, and without the hazard of a repulse, would have marched to the throne of Tripoli, had he been supported by the co-operation of the American squadron, which in honour and good faith he had a right to expect. The committee would here explicitly declare, that in their opinion, no blame ought to attach to commodore Barron, a waiting sickness, and consequent mental and bodily debility, had rendered him totally unable to exercise the duties of commanding the squadron, previous to this momentous crisis, and from which he has never recovered; and to this cause alone may be attributed the final failure of the plan of co-operation which appears to have been wisely concerted by the government, and hitherto bravely executed by its officers.

But however unpleasant the task, the committee are compelled by the obligations of truth & justice to state

further, that Mr. Lear, to whom was entrusted the power of negotiating the peace, appears to have gained a complete ascendancy over the commodore, thus debilitated by sickness; or rather, having assumed the command, in the name of the commodore, to have dictated every measure; to have paralyzed every military operation by sea and land; and finally, without displaying the fleet or squadron before Tripoli, without consulting even the safety of the ex-bathaw or his army, against the opinion of all the officers of the fleet, so far as the committee have been able to obtain the same, and of commodore Rodgers (as appears from Mr. Lear's letter to the secretary of state, dated Syracuse harbor, July 5th, 1805,) to have entered into a convention with the reigning bathaw, by which, contrary to his instructions, he stipulated to pay 60 thousand dollars, to abandon the ex-bathaw, and to withdraw all aid and assistance from his army. And although a stipulation was made that the wife and children of the ex-bathaw should be delivered to him on his withdrawing from the territories of Tripoli, yet that stipulation has not been carried into execution, and it is highly probable was never intended to be. The committee forbear to make any comment on the impropriety of the orders issued to gen. Eaton to evacuate Derne, five days previous to Mr. Lear's failing from Malta to Tripoli, to enter on his negotiation, and the honour of the nation forbids any remarks on the unworthy attempt to compel the ex-bathaw and gen. Eaton, to give up and abandon their conquest, by withholding supplies from the army at Derne, eight days previous to the commencement of the negotiation; nor will the committee condescend to enter into a consideration of pretended reasons, assigned by Mr. Lear to palliate his management of the affairs of the negotiation; such as, "the danger of the American prisoners in Tripoli, the unfitness of the ships for service, and the want of means to prosecute the war;" they appear to the committee to have no foundation in fact, and are used rather as a veil to cover an inglorious deed, than solid reasons to justify the negotiator's conduct. The committee are free to say, that, in their opinion, it was in the power of the United States, with the force then employed, and a small portion of the 60,000 dollars, thus improperly expended, to have placed Hamet Caramalli, the rightful sovereign of Tripoli, on his throne; to have obtained their prisoners in perfect safety, without the payment of a cent, with assurance, and probable certainty, of eventual remuneration for all expense; and to have established a peace with the Barbary powers, that would have been secure and permanent, and which would have dignified the name and character of the American people.

Whatever Hamet, the ex-bathaw may have said, in his letter of June 29, 1805, to palliate the conduct which first abandoned and then ruined him, the senate cannot fail to discern that he was then at Syracuse in a country of strangers to his merits, and hostile to his nation and religion, and where every circumstance conspired to depress him, which, together with the fear of starving, left him scarcely a moral agent.

Upon these facts, and to carry into effect the principles of duty arising out of them, the only remuneration now left in the power of the U. S. to make, the committee herewith present a bill for the consideration of the senate. The committee are confident that the legislature of a free and christian country, can never leave it in the power of a Mahometan, to say, that they violate their faith, or withhold the operations of justice from one who has fallen a victim to his unbounded confidence in their integrity and honour.

**Extract of a letter from capt. Dent.**  
"It was generally believed by the officers in the Mediterranean, that Mr. Lear had a great ascendancy over the commodore in all his measures relative to the squadron, and from frequent observations of Mr. Lear's intimacy with the commodore during his debilitated state, I am of the same opinion."

"I must here pay a tribute of justice to commodore Rodgers, whose conduct during the negotiation on board, was mixed with that manly firmness and evident will to continue the war, if it could be done with propriety, while he displayed the magnanimity of an American, in declaring that we fought not for conquest but to maintain our just rights and national dignity, as fully convinced the negotiators that we did not ask, but grant peace."

"You will pardon me if I here introduce a circumstance evincive of the spirit of our countrymen. At breakfast this morning, commodore Rodgers observed that if the bathaw would consent to deliver up our countrymen without making peace, he would engage to give him two hundred thousand instead of sixty thousand dollars, and raise the difference between the two sums from the officers of the navy, who he was perfectly assured would contribute to it with the highest satisfaction."

**Extract of a letter from commodore Rodgers.**

"I never thought the prisoners were in danger."

**Extract of a letter from Lieut. Worme-lay, then a prisoner in Tripoli.**

"I do not believe that there was any danger to be apprehended for our lives, even if gen. Eaton and Hamet Bathaw had marched under the walls of Tripoli."

**Just Published and for sale at this Office,**

## A DECLARATION

### OR CONFESSION OF FAITH;

As revised or compiled from the Philadelphia Baptist Confession of Faith, By Ambrose Dudley, John Price, Joseph Redding, Carter Terrent, Robert Johnson, John Payne and Bartlett Collins, who were appointed a committee for that business by the Elkhorn Association.

And as the business of its adoption, is expected to come on in the next August association, the members of that body may do well to make themselves acquainted with it. The price is very low, only 12-15 cents for a single one, or one dollar per dozen. It is probable some of them will be sent to several towns neighbouring.

## REWARD.



RAN away from the subscriber, on the night of the 27th instant, **Two Negro Men**, viz. Humphrey, about 32 years old, rather of a small stature, a little of the yellow complexion, handsome features, of an agreeable countenance, fond of conversation and speaks well for a negro, is a little knock-kneed, has a bulky head which he commonly keeps well combed. The said Humphrey has been raised a waiting-man, and is very expert and general as such; is a good shoemaker and cooper; and took with him when he went away, sundry shoemaker's and cooper's tools; also two pistols and a shot gun, with a shoe pouch of tanned leather; the strap of buck skin; and a variety of clothing, such as a jockey or waiting-man's cap, half-boots, blue cloth coat, buck skin overalls; blue cloth overalls, white dimity overalls, a waistcoat checked with red stripes, a checked cotton coat, a gray coating fur coat, and wears a silver watch, with a variety of other clothing; and is fond of gambling.

The other by name JOHN, of a low stature, his color a common black, about 18 years old, his fore teeth rather long and white, of an agreeable countenance and when spoken to is apt to look down or sideways, the end of his little finger on one of his hands is off by a felon, and a middle finger a little crooked—he took with him when he went away, a shot gun and a variety of clothing, such as a blue striped overalls, waistcoat, blue short cloth coat, &c. &c. is fond of gambling, and had also half boots, and when spoken to hastily is apt to stammer. I will give ten dollars reward for the delivery of each or either, if taken within the county, twenty dollars for the delivery of each or either if out of the county, or fifty dollars for the delivery of each or either if taken without the state, or half the reward aforesaid, if secured in any jail, so that I get them again, and all reasonable charges paid.

Also, one other slave named LITTLE-TON, the property of Mathew Anderson, of common size, some fears in his face, a shoemaker, with sundry good clothing, &c. &c. same reward.

**D. Bullock.**  
Kentucky, Clarke county, 23d April, 1806.

Printed by J. CHARLESS, and for sale at this Office, and by all the Merchants, price 50 cents.

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**Tribute to his charge—**  
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,  
News from all nations limbling at his back."

LEXINGTON, APRIL 30.

Since the first of the present month the times of arrival of the Eastern mail at this place have been on Mondays and Saturdays. Owing to this change, many of our subscribers have received their papers irregularly. On the first of May the arrangement of carrying the mail in the stage is to take place; and should the times of arrival not be altered by that arrangement, we shall change our days of publication to Tuesdays and Saturdays, to accommodate those who receive papers by the mails.

Many of our readers having expressed a desire to see Mr. Randolph's speech on Mr. Gregg's resolutions, we shall commence its publication in our next, unless some important matter should claim a preference. We have wished to give all the debates on those resolutions, but their great length has hitherto precluded their insertion; perhaps we may yet find room for the most interesting parts.

The report of the committee of the Senate on the application of the ex-bathaw, speaks in plain language of the conduct of Mr. Lear.

The Baltimore Federal Gazette says, "A letter of recent date from Bordeaux is received in town, stating that Bonaparte, unable to coax the king of Prussia into an acquiescence in his demands, had put himself again at the head of his armies, to force his mandates; and that Prussia, in conjunction with Russia and the northern powers, had determined to seek safety and take counsel only from their courage and desperation."

A bill is at present before the senate of the United States, which provides for the emission of two new and additional coins—the one to be called a *double-disme*, to be composed of silver, value 20 cents; the other two-cent pieces, one fiftieth part of a dollar, to be composed of a mixture of silver and copper.

[Aurora.] Captain Cripman arrived at Salem, informs that the Algerines were out of the Straits, and had taken three Portuguese ships, two of which were said to be Brazilian. An Algerine frigate was cruising off Madeira. The Portuguese were fitting out three frigates to restrain their depredations. (Balt. E.P.)

The Emperor of the French, at the time of leaving Vienna, published the following proclamation:

"Inhabitants of Vienna—I have signed a peace with the emperor of Austria. As I am about to return to my capital, I must express to you the esteem I entertain for you, and the satisfaction I have felt at your conduct during the time you were under my laws. I have given you an example which hitherto has no parallel in the history of nations:—Ten thousand men of your national guards have remained armed, and have guarded your gates; your whole arsenal has continued in your power; while I have followed the uncertain fortune of war. I have trusted to your honour, your sincerity, your integrity, and you have justified my confidence.

"Inhabitants of Vienna, I know that you consider that war as blameable which a minister devoted to a foreign power has kindled on the continent. Your sovereign is informed of the conduct of that minister; he has in consequence acted entirely according to the great qualities which distinguished him; and I hope hereafter happier days will arise for you and the continent."

"Inhabitants of Vienna, I have shewn myself but little among you, not from contempt or vain pride; no, but that it might not diminish the feelings of esteem for that monarch with whom I was desirous to conclude a ready peace.—As I am now about to leave you, receive from me as a present, your arsenal untouched, which by the laws of war, had become my property; make use of it for the maintenance of good order. All the evils you have suffered you must attribute to the calamities inseparable from war, and every kind of indulgence with which my armies have treated these countries, to the esteem which you have deserved."

(Signed) NAPOLEON.  
"By order of the Emperor,  
"Major-Gen. Marshal Berthier."

PARIS, Dec. 30.  
Tribunate—Extraordinary sitting of December 31.

M. Carrion Nis presented the following project:  
"The French people consecrate, in a national temple the monuments and the trophies of the day of Austerlitz, and of the campaign terminated by that victory."

"When a general peace shall take place the sword worn by Napoleon I. in that battle, shall be deposited with religious, civil, and military pomp in this temple, to be henceforward taken from thence with the same pomp by the Emperor of the French, every time he places himself at the head of his troops, and to be replaced with the same ceremonies after victory and peace."

"In this temple shall be inscribed in bas relief and in bronze, the bulletins of the 'Grand army,' the names of all the general and superior officers who commanded in it; of all the divisions which composed it; of those brave men who perished during the campaign; of all those who were wounded; of all those who received marks of honor; and the names of the members of the great bodies of the state at the epoch when this vote shall be adopted. These tables shall be spread over the whole surface of the empire, and placed in the principal church of the chief place of each department."

"In every year the 28th of August the anniversary of the birth of Napoleon the Great, the favour of France and of Europe, shall be throughout the Empire a day of grand, religious, civil and military solemnity."

"At this solemnity, in every department, there shall be read publicly the names of all the conscripts who shall be under the colours, the recital of these heroic actions, and the testimony to their relations of the satisfaction of their country.—There shall be also read the names of those who shall not have regarded their colours, they shall be declared dead to honor, and the affliction of their country shall be testified to their relations."

"Every three years this solemnity shall assume the name of the Grand European Fete. Solemn games shall be celebrated in honor of Napoleon I. the Savior of Europe, at which grand prizes shall be distributed in all the arts to all descriptions of talent in all the sciences, and to every virtue which honors civilized Europe. The emperor of the French shall preside over this Fete, from whose hand the men shall receive their prizes—the women from the hand of the Empress. All the foreign ambassadors shall be invited to this ceremony—all the people of the continent of Europe shall be admitted at this assemblage."

IN THE PRESS,  
And will shortly be published, for sale at this office,

THE KENTUCKY  
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,  
OR NEW  
GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE,  
By Samuel Wilson, Teacher of Languages and Belles-Lettres.

This will be the third edition of this valuable little work, with considerable improvements.

## BLUE DYEING TO PERFECTION!

I WILL colour cotton, linen or woolen, with a hot dye, and will warrant it to keep its colour—and because of the scarcity of cash, I have made my arrangements so as to enable me to take for pay, the following articles: corn, flour, meal, bacon, hemp, flax, country linen, and a variety of other articles. 'Tis hoped no one will ask credit, as I shall keep no book, it will be necessary payment should be made when the truck is taken away.

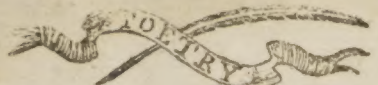
HUGH CRAWFORD,  
Main street, corner of Main & 1st street.

THE SUBSCRIBER,  
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington, and the public in general, that he has commenced the  
COACH PAINTING VARNISHING, JAPANNING & GILDING—also  
SIGN PAINTING,

on Main street, nearly opposite Mr. Wilson's Inn; those who please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness and dispatch. I expect to receive from Philadelphia about the first of May next, a general assortment of paints and varnishes of the first quality. I will keep a general assortment of paints ground and prepared ready for use; any person may be supplied by the large or small quantity, by the public's humble servant,  
HENRY D. EBERT.

Lexington, 25th March 1858.  
N. B. I will Paint and Varnish old Carriages.  
H. D. E.





"TO SOAR ALOFT ON FANCY'S WING."

### ON THE DEATH OF LORD NELSON

By The Hon. G. J. Fox.

IN Death's terrific icy arms  
The brave illustrious Nelson lies:  
He's free from care and war's alarms,  
Sees not our tears, nor hears our sighs.

Cold is the heart where valor reign'd,  
Mute is the tongue that joy inspir'd  
Still is the arm that conqu'ring gain'd,  
And dim the eye that glory fir'd.

Too mean for him a world like this!  
He's landed on the happy shore,  
Where all the world partake of bliss,  
And heroes meet to part no more.

"TRIFLES LIGHT AS AIR."

### Property of Drunkards,

Our laws very wisely and justly provide for the safe keeping of the property of ideots and lunatics, that they may not waste their substance, impoverish their families, and become chargeable upon the public. But drunkards, those woful of ideots, and wildest of lunatics, may squander their property, bring their families to beggary, and themselves to the town—without any effort on the part of the public to prevent it. I am told that in some parts of New-England, they have laws authorizing commissioners to be appointed, (upon certain proof being made that any man is habitually drunk, and dissipates his property in such away that he and his family are likely to be brought to want,) to take charge of his property, to improve it to the best possible manner, and to maintain him and his family out of the proceeds.—Such a law, though some objections may be raised against it, would, I think, be of great service to society. At least the subject may be worthy the consideration of the people and of their Representatives.

(Trenton True American)

### New-York Grand Literature

#### 13 Lottery, No. 4.

Authorized by an act of the Legislature, and payment of prizes guaranteed by them, positively begins drawing in May next.

25,000, } Dollars highest  
10,000, } Prizes.  
5,000, }

Tickets, Halves, Quarters and Eighths, for sale at

### G. & R. WAITES'

Truly Fortunate Lottery offices,  
No. 64, & No. 38, Maiden Lane,  
New-York.

Where was sold in the two last lotteries, the HIGHEST PRIZE in each, and other capitals, to an enormous amount—amongst them were the following:

No. 17199 (highest prize)	\$25000
3929 (highest prize)	\$20000
13298	\$3000
13804	\$2000
25396	\$2000
28573	\$2000
3978	\$1000
20355	\$1000
42315	\$1000

Besides a great number of 500, 200, 100 dollar prizes &c.

Distant adventurers, by forwarding bank notes of any description, to G. & R. Waites, letters post paid, may have tickets and secure them to any amount, with the strictest punctuality, and perfect safety, to any part of the United States, and the earliest advice will be given of their success. Price of tickets, Seven Dollars. 2m

### ADVERTISEMENT.

The subscriber offers to the public, a  
New Invention for Pressing;

Calculated to supercede the use of the screw almost, if not altogether. For a cheele press it stands unrivalled, as might be certified by a host of witnesses if necessary; for an oil press, I submit the following certificate from a gentleman of unquestionable veracity.

#### Certificate.

I, Wm. Crawford, of South-east Dutchess county, State of N. York, do certify, that I have used B. U. S. Patent Wheel Press, for pressing oil, and find it preferable to any that I have ever seen as it produces more oil with less expense, and I do recommend it to the public as a very useful invention.—Witness my hand, Wm. Crawford.

The machine which I offer to the public (though it comes with a bid grace from me) really merits attention; as in cheele making it reduces the labor from a degree to which female strength is ill adapted, to almost nothing; and in places which are yet in their infancy, this machine will be peculiarly useful, as those kind of presses, viz. the cider, clothier's and oil, are yet to be erected, and may be done at much less expense than the ordinary mode.

Licenses for constructing and using the above invention, will be afforded at a reasonable rate, by the subscriber.

Hezekiah Betts.

NORWALK, Fairfield county, Conn.

### The full blooded imported English running horse

#### ARRA KOOKER.

THAT has acquired so much celebrity in the Eastern States; has just arrived at this place from Philadelphia, to which place he was imported in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, and where he has distinguished himself as a sure and good foal getter, will stand the ensuing season commencing at this time, and ending the first day of August next, at the same stable in this place that Royalist has occupied for the two last seasons, under the particular care and direction of Mr. George Sourbray jun. and will be let to mares at the moderate price of thirty dollars the season, payable the first day of January next, which may be discharged by the payment of twenty on the first day of September next.—Forty dollars to insure a mare with foal, the money to be returned provided the mare remains the property of the person who owned her when put to the horse, if she does not prove to have been with foal, and any gentleman putting by the season and complying with the terms, whose mare does not prove to have been with foal, shall have the liberty of putting to the horse gratis next season, if she remains the property of the person who put her.—Twelve dollars the leap to be paid in hand, and one dollar to the groom in every instance. Attested notes for forty dollars insurance, and thirty for the season will be expected with the mares—good and extensive pastures, well watered and under good fence are provided, and will be furnished gratis to all mares sent from a distance, and the greatest care and attention will be paid by Mr. Sourbray, but cannot be accountable for accidents or escapes.

#### JOHN W. HUNT.

Lexington April 1st, 1806

ARRA KOOKER, is a beautiful bay, with black legs, mane and tail; full sixteen hands high, and for figure, strength, elegance, movement and bone, is surpassed by no horse on the continent.—As to his colts must refer you to Maj. James Heard of Winchester, Virginia, who is at present in this place, and to Mr. Robert Barr, who lives near this place, and whose certificates are annexed to this advertisement.

I DO hereby certify, that I have bred a colt by ARRA KOOKER, and think it extremely large and elegant, with remarkable fine limbs.—The appearance of it has induced me to enter it in a sweep stake of 500 dollars.—Likewise have seen a considerable number, which are promising.—He is supposed to be a sure foal getter. Given under my hand this 10th day of April, 1806.

James Heard.

Teste,  
Danl. Bradford.

I do certify that whilst I was in New-Town, in the Fall and Winter of 1803, I saw several of ARRA KOOKER's colts, they were rising 2 and three years old, they promised to be very fine, and during my stay in that part of the country, I visited Penny-Town, in New-Jersey, where ARRA KOOKER had stood, and general report spoke highly of him as a sure and good foal getter.

Robert Barr.

ARRA KOOKER was imported from England by Dr. Tate, 1798. Is a beautiful bay, with black legs, mane and tail; full sixteen hands high; a lofty elegant figure, with a great proportion of bone & strength and moves well; he is from the pure turf blood, he is from the best line of horses in England.

ARRA KOOKER was got by the celebrated running horse Drone (who won 25 Kings plates, Jockey club plates, and matches, to the amount of 5000 guineas) his grand sire was Herod, out of Lilly; his great grand sire was Blank, the sire of Eclipse—his dam was Mr. Dodsworth's Chadsforth mare, by Chadsforth, a son of Blank's, (dam of Abba Thule) his grand dam by Engineer, his great grand dam by Wilson's Arabian, his great great grand dam by Hutton's Spot, his great great grand dam by Mogul, great great great grand dam by Crab, Bay Bolton, Curwin's Barb, Spot White leg'd Lather barb, &c. &c.

ARRA KOOKER when three years old won a sweep stake of 100 guineas, two miles, five horses started at New-Castle on Time and 50 guineas Northallerton; at four years old he walked over the course for 100 guineas at New-Castle on Time—no four year old would enter against him the four mile heats, (you may in the racing callender see) in consequence of an injury in his leg, received in running, he was taken out of training; but of which he is now perfectly recovered and free from blemish.

I certify that the bright bay horse Arra Kooker, this day sold by me to Dr. James Tate, of Philadelphia, North America; was bred by Mathew Dodsworth, Esq. of C. Lake Hall Yorkshire; that he was got by the running horse Drone out of Abba Thule's dam, for whose pedigree reference may be had to the Stud Book, &c. &c. Given under my hand and seal, at the city of York, this 25th day of August, 1797.

A true copy from the original.

Convers Norton.

THE bay horse, Arra Kooker, by Drone out of my Chadsforth gray mare, (the dam of Abba Thule) was bred by me, is no more than eight years old last grass. Witness my hand this 26th day of August, 1797.

A true copy from the original.

MATHEW DODSWORTH.

#### STATE OF KENTUCKY:

Fayette Circuit Court, March term, 1806.  
Albertus Bright, Samuel M'Gehee, and John M'Gehee, complainants,

Against

Thomas English, defendant,

#### IN CHANCERY.

ON the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, who exhibited their bill against the defendant, and having proved to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next June term, and answer the complainants' bill, or that the same will be taken for confessed, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper agreeable to law.

A copy. Teste,

Thos. Bodley, C.F.C.C.

#### TAKE NOTICE,

HEREBY forewarn all and every person from fishing or fowling on my land on the Town Fork, without my consent, after this date, as I am determined to put the law in force against all who shall so offend.

Samuel M'Bridge.

April 21 1806.

### FOR SALE,

THE place whereon I now live, on 450 acres, lying on David's Fork of Elkhorn, with good improvements; about 140 acres of open land, the dwelling house is of Brick, two stories 22 feet wide and 46 feet long, two GRIST MILLS in good repair, and grind very fast, one pair of stones are French burr; the springs and flock of water was never known to fail. I will sell the whole together, and give an extensive credit on one fourth being paid down, or I will sell 100 acres with the mills and distillery on it, and give a considerable credit on one third being paid down. It is generally counted a very handsome place—it is needless to mention further particulars, as any person wishing to buy, can view the premises.

Teste John Rogers.

#### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Doctors Saml. Brown and Elisha Warfield, are requested to call on Dr. Warfield, who is authorized to settle all debts due the firm, and close their accounts by paying them or giving their notes for the sums due, and those who have demands against the firm are desired to bring them forward to Dr. Warfield for payment. Every person who knows that Dr. Brown has left this state, for Orleans, will see the necessity of this request, and will no doubt, avail themselves of the first opportunity to call on Dr. Warfield, who lives in the house that was formerly occupied by Dr. F. Ridgely, and close their accounts in one of the two ways specified above.

DR. ELISHA WARFIELD  
Will continue to practice Medicine and Surgery in Lexington and vicinity.  
March 1, 1806.—tf

#### NOTICE.

DR. SAML. BROWN, desires that all persons indebted to him, will call on Doctor Elisha Warfield, who is authorized to settle all his accounts and notes due him, before the existence of his partnership with Doctor Warfield.—The books are in his possession and all papers necessary to enable him to liquidate all accounts.

#### STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Fayette Circuit Court, March term, 1806  
William M'Bridge, complainant,

Against

William Lytle, and Robert Bradley defendants.

#### IN CHANCERY.

George Manfell, complainant,

Against

The same defendants,

#### IN CHANCERY.

ON the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, who exhibited their bills against the defendants, and having proved to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant William Lytle, is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next June term, and answer the complainants' bills, or that the same will be taken for confessed, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper agreeable to law.

A copy. Teste,

Thos. Bodley, C.F.C.C.

### FOR SALE,

3916 Acres of Military Lands, lying on the south of Green river, and in the state of Kentucky.

916 acres on the waters of the Cumberland river, surveyed for John Overton, and adjoining Mof's, Foster's & Rose's surveys.

500 acres on Green river, surveyed for Elias Langham, and adjoining Henderson's grant.

1000 acres on Glover's creek, a branch of the north fork of Skeggs' creek, surveyed for Peter Carr, and adjoining R. Taylor's and G. R. Clarke's surveys.

1000 acres on Sulphur Lick fork of Little Barren river, surveyed for Peter Carr, and adjoining B. Swearingen's survey, and

500 acres on the waters of Big Barren river.

Information may be obtained from Edw. Rogers, relative to the quality and situation of those lands.

Also, 5333 1-3 acres of Virginia Military Lands, lying in the state of Ohio, and between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers, (viz.)

400 acres lying on the Ohio 1260 poles from the mouth of the Scioto, between Armstrong's and Culbertson's surveys, and surveyed for Thomas Overton.

768 acres on the waters of the Ohio, adjoining Alex. Parker's survey, and surveyed for Thomas Overton.

1000 acres on the lower side of the East Fork of the Little Miami, and on Clover Lick creek, and surveyed for Thomas Overton.

700 acres on the waters of the Little Miami, adjoining I. H. Holt's, J. Clark's, Joseph Jones's, and Thomas Dix's survey, and surveyed for Thomas Overton.

468 1-3 acres on the Rattle Snake fork of Paint creek, adjoining Wm. George's and David Reddick's surveys.

1000 acres on the East Fork of the Little Miami, adjoining Wm. Payne's survey, and surveyed for Archelaus Perkins.

1000 acres on the East fork of the Little Miami, adjoining the above tract, and surveyed for Archelaus Perkins.

Persons wishing to purchase those lands, will please to apply to Gen. Wm. Lytle, of Williamsburgh, Gen. Nathl. Mallie, Mr. John Bales, of Ohio; Mr. James Taylor, of New-Port, or the subscriber living in Lexington, Kentucky. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, and the other three fourths in three equal annual instalments.

W. WARFIELD.

April 26th, 1806.

### VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill seat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunham-Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnervorth.

3332 2-3 acres, Mafon county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mafon county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and M'Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about six miles from Frankfort; on that tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town.

Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had.—For further particulars enquire of Andrew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or to the subscriber.)

JOHN JORDAN Jun.  
Lexington Kentucky, }  
January 13, 1803. }

### WANTED,

A SOBER, industrious man, who is capable of driving a stage with four horses, to be employed in

#### Driving the Mail Stage

from Limestone to Frankfort, once a week, to commence on the first of May next.—Application to be made to N. Willis, at Chillicothe, or Joshua Wilson, in Lexington.

October 1, 1805.

### LOFTUS NOEL, TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Lexington and the Public in general, that he has commenced business in the House lately occupied by Maj. Morrison, (on Short Street,) where he intends to pursue the same in all its various branches, and hopes from his knowledge of the above business, with the strictest attention and a desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. Ladies and Gentlemen, who will be so obliging as to favour him with their custom, may rely on having their work done in the most fashionable and best manner, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

#### LOFTUS NOEL.

N. B. One or two Apprentices will be taken to the above business.

The subscriber has for sale an excellent Coach with Harness, on low terms for cash.

I BEG leave to inform my friends, late customers, and the public, that I have brought from Philadelphia, Fresh & Fashionable SHOES OF ALL KINDS, for sale at my shop on Short street, next door to Mr. Keiser's and nearly opposite the market house, Lexington, to wit—

Mens fine and coarse Shoes,  
Boys' fine and coarse do.  
Ladies' Leather Slippers,  
do. Fancy Kid shoes,  
do. Kid, with heels and spring heels, of all colours,

do. Spangled and plain Kid of all colours,  
do. Spangled and plain Morocco Slippers of all colours,

Misses' Kid and Morocco Slippers,  
Children's Morocco of all colours and Ladies' Jeffersons, &c. &c.

The above articles I warrant to be as good as ever came to the state, or made in the United States; as I have none but picked work, I do not want to flatter the public with an advertisement, as the work will show for itself.

MOROCCHO SKINS of all colours, Leather Shoe Binding of all colours, and Shoe Strings, Cork Soles, and Black Ball of a superior quality—also, a few pair SKATES.

WILLIAM ROSS.

April 9, 1806.

#### STATE OF KENTUCKY:

Fayette Circuit Court, March term, 1806.  
William Gouch, complainant,

Against

Benjamin Turner, Higgins, &c. debt's.

#### IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Benjamin Turner, having failed to enter his appearance here, in agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next March term, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper agreeable to law.

A copy. Teste,

Thos. Bodley C.F.C.C.

NOTICE.—All those indebted to the estate of Gabriel Madison, dec. for property sold then in July 1804, and for debts contracted prior to the death of the said decedent, are informed, that their notes and accounts are in the hands of the subscriber, of this place. They are therefore requested to make immediate payment, as the situation of the estate will not admit of longer delay.

John L. Martin, Ex'r

to the estate of G. Madison dec.  
Lexington, Dec. 4th, 1805.

### LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firms of Seitz & Lauman, John A. Seitz, Seitz & Johnson, John A. Seitz & Co. John Jordan jun. John Jordan junior & Co. and John & William Jordan, are requested to come forward immediately and pay off their respective accounts to CURTIS FIELD, who is hereby duly authorized to receive the same. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured, that indulgence will not be given beyond the first of March, when suits will be indiscriminately instituted.

J. Jordan jr.

N. B.—TOBACCO, HEMP, and HOGS' LARD, will be received at the market price, in payment.

J. J.

Lexington, January 28, 1805.

### NEW SCHOOL.

MR. & MRS. GREEN, 29  
BEG leave to acquaint their friends in Lexington and its vicinity, that on Monday, the 6th of January, 1806, they intend opening an Academy for Young Ladies, where will be taught, the following branches of Education, (viz.)

per quarter.	
Spelling, Reading, with all kinds of Needle Work,	\$ 3
Writing & Arithmetic,	3
English Grammar, Geography, &c.	3
Music, (vocal & instrumental) with use of instrument,	12

Such ladies and gentlemen who please to honour them with the instruction of their children, may rely on their using every exertion in their power, towards their making a rapid progress.

N. B. The manufactory of Patent Piano Fortes, is carried on as usual.—Price 180 dollars.

Mr. Green has just received from Philadelphia, an assortment of NEW MUSIC, which he offers for sale.

Lexington, December 24, 1805.

### IMPORTANT.

TO all those who wish either to become citizens or to hold lands in that delightful country south of green river. The subscriber being inclined to remove to Tennessee, offers for sale, the plantation on which he now resides, together with six thousand acres of land, situated on both sides of Red river, and Big Whipperry, including several fine mill seats, and as valuable a body of timber as any on Red river; surrounded by barrens, some of which are equal in quality to any in Logan county; about 90 acres of cleared land, under good fence; a small apple orchard of the best fruit, a peach and cherry orchard, all in full perfection. On the premises is a large and elegant two story Brick House, entirely new, together with other necessary buildings. In point of health and beauty, this situation perhaps is exceeded by none in the state of Kentucky. The plantations lay one on the north, the other on the south side of the river, a little below where the two forks unite, and just opposite the confluence of Big Whipperry. Those streams afford water sufficient (the river in particular,) all the year to support a merchant and saw mill. A considerable quantity of the timbered land is fine rich bottom.

The subscriber has also for sale sundry other tracts of land in Logan county, and likewise in Christian county, 1 tract in Livingston county, and one on Cumberland river, Stewart county, (state of Tennessee); he has in one complete tract in Christian 15,000 acres, equal perhaps in value to any tract in that county. It is situated on the main source of Little river, including several miles on both sides of the river, and including some fine mill seats, (this river is a never failing fountain) it is situated in part about four miles below the court house, and extends from thence southwardly down the main river and the Sinking fork of said river, the distance of five miles (or more perhaps). The subscriber has also another tract of Land, lying on the South side of Little River, about eight or ten miles from Cumberland River, consisting of 7800 acres, part well timbered, the remainder good level barrens. This and the other last mentioned tract, has a number of fine springs on them, and are both well calculated to form a settlement for a number of families. The former is sufficient to make a settlement for 20 families; the latter is sufficient to make 8 or 10 farms, and good settlements. The subscriber has for sale, sundry other smaller tracts in Christian, all or any of which, he will sell upon terms perhaps more moderate than any such lands have been sold for many years past. [The summer range in all this country, is equal to any in the universe] Indisputable titles will be made to the purchasers. For terms and further information, apply to the subscriber at his plantation, about 12 miles South of Russellville. Letters addressed to the subscriber, [post paid] and left in the post-office at Russellville, will be duly attended to, and answered through the medium of the mail. If part of the purchase money be paid in advance, a considerable indulgence will be given for the remainder.

BEVERLY A. ALLEN.

March 23, 1806.

### NOTICE.

ON the seventeenth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the morning, I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Fayette, at my house, and from thence proceed to the beginning corner of the tract of land whereon I now live, which was originally entered in the name of William M'Connell; in order to take the depositions of witnesses, and perpetuate their testimony, to establish the special calls of my said survey, and do such other things as may be necessary, agreeable to law.

William Allen.

April 16, 1806.

### Blank Books

Of any description may be had at this office.